NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

G.A. R. MEN CHEER M'KINLEY ANOBLE TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN PRIVATE SOLDIER

Mayor Grant Prouldes at the Memorial testing in the Metropolitan Opera House Congressman Mckinley's Oration-The Furpose and Settlements of the War.

With speech and song and music last night in the Metropolitan Opera House the bluesoated and badge-covered reterans of the rebellon relebrated the memories of their comrades who had gone from life. The opera souse was pretty nearly full. The veterans had their families there to help roll up the waves of appliance, and Mayor Grant sat in the chair of honor as President. He was introduced by Judge Van Hoesen. the Chairman of the Grand Army Memorial Committee, Behind these two there sat apon the platform a big hody of soldiers and clinens. Among them were Gen. Howard hum Governor's Island; Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan Gen. Egbert I., Viele, Gen. Clinton B. Fist Gen. Jose, h C. Jackson, Commissioners Verbis and McClave, Grand Marshal Walton, and President J. H. V. Armold of the Board of Aldermen.

The exercises began with a performance of theU.S. Army Depot Band, under Otto Prasser. he a great band, and its introductory was representative of the recollections of a scidier, beginning with the morning all upon the drums, the resounding reper and reverberation of the morning gun, therevenie, and then the air of " For God and Lierty," followed by music that seemed like the sound of troops far away marching along: then bringing in the assembly of the soldlers. the music of "The Flag of Columbia" rising show all clse; then something typical of the erier, "Attention," then a representation of prayer, then the enapping of musketry and the 43 of battle brought out by all the instruments of the band being played at once, apparently in histocondense of each other, and so picturing the noise of conflict. All this was followed by "The Star-spangled Banner." "Marching Through Georgia," and other patriotic melodies. The band played more, and Bandmaster Prasser got glory for the way he made his cornet do the solo part of Bossini's Indammatus, from the Stabat Mater. The Rev. Dr. Paxton prayed, the Banks Glee Club sang the Hallelujah Chorus, and then Judge Van Hoesen brought Mayor Grant to the front. Fred Harvey sang. little Albert Weinstein played on the piano, and the Banks Glee Club sang, and then Congressman William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, the man who came so near being nomnated for President instead of Harrison, made the speech of the night. Congressman McKinler spoke from 9:06 to 9:52 P. M., and the audeace liked him. His delivery was unre-grained and he had no notes. Applause long leed and frequent was his compensation. Here late text of his speech:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic and my fellow citizens: Advand Army of the Republic is on duty todat. But not in the service of arms. The starm and siege and bivounc and battle line has given place to the ministrations of peace and the manifestations of affectionate regard to take more than the great but of the people cheerfully and reversally unit. The service of the day is more to us—than between whose memory it is performed. It means othing to the dead, everything to the birds, if reminds us of what our stricken considers did and sacrificed and won. It is the service of the day is reminds us of what our stricken considers did and sacrificed and won. It is the service of antional antive, and if rightly understood and appreciated, it bids us guard with a scred and alternative which this nation brings to its herole dead is, in part at least, due to American thought and conception, creditable to the living and honorable to the dead. No nation in the world has so honored her heroic dead as ours. The soldiery of no country in the world have been crowned with such immortal meed or received at the hands of their constituency such substantial evidences of national regard. Other nations have decorated their great capiains and have knighted their illustrious commanders. Monuments have been erected to perpetuate their names, Permanent and triumphal arches have been raised to mark their graves. Sothing has been omitted to manifest and make immortal their fundamental their valorous deeds. Eur to Nothing has been quitted to manifest and make immortal their valorous deeds. Eu; to America is mankind indebted for the loving and touching tribute this day performed, which brigs the oterings of affection and tokens of piet to the graces of all our so dier dead, largasse. We not only honor our great estates and illustrious commanders, the mra the led the vast armies to battle but we shower equal honors in equal graces upon all, irrespective of rank in officer condition at home. Applause, Our mailing condition at home, Applause, Our mailing condition of titles permits of no discrimination, sufferdinates all distinctions, and the solder, whether of the rank and file the like or the staff, who fought in the great cause as have since died are warmly cherished in the hearts and are sacred to the memorythe of Books, Great applause.) he has been omitted to manifest

MR. M'KINLEY'S OBATION.

President, from the very commence-te our civilwar we recognized the elevated ar unsellsh consecration to the counthe subsequent years only served to in-or a miration for their splendid and services. They collisted in the army Wire attached any enlisted in the army strattance of pay; not for fame or popular and to be heralded abroad. They end the army moved by the pay in the pay sase, for their services, however efficient, and to be heraided abroad. They end the aimy moved by the high-and purest motives of patrictism no hum might bofall the republished structure nothing from the lame matchines lenders, we know that with that great aimy of voinnteers, the critizeners, the brilliant achievements of the war of not have been possible. [Appliance,] they fellow itteens, were the great power, were the majestic and inevitable force stood lebind the stratellic commanders, at hy means, made the imjerishable victorities war. I voud not withhold the most pure properties and president and the stratellic commanders, at hy means, made the imjerishable victorities war. I voud not withhold the most pure properties and properties and the war, and the considerations solidare. Rher us emory from considenous soldiers him or dead from the leaders Grant. Meterson. Thomas Meade, Hancock, McCellan, Jogan and Sheridan who flame out the very branation of solderly valor, and flaure before leaves of the American teople, and have an taked piace in bistory, and fill a great place and the from tymen. Applause, the hearts of their countrymen. Applause, is the great soldiers will be forgotten, and fill a great place and heave an bearts of their countrymen. Applause, is the great soldiers will be forgotten, or refromed to the war can be all no history of the war can be all no history of the war can be milleuwhich shall omit the name of the galling soldiers and soldiers and the shandled on the war can be had that shall be almothed the name of the filustian according to the plause. Whose brillant according to the fill when the shandled of the fill shall be shoulded the name of the fillustian according to the fillustian according have Applause a; piacso | Porter, Dahlgren.

citizenship, and no trace of them is discernible except in their integrity of character, their intense particitism, their particitation in the growth and development and maintenance of the Government which they contributed so much to save. (Applause.)

What became of those battalions when the vectory was won?

Let me pour was won?

Let me pour was won?

Finshing keen and origin and bare.

Vanished. Wendraus transformation!

Where is now that mishty band?

Do they ream, a was banditt!

Pilaging their native land?

No we point to field and workshap,

Let the world the inoral see!

There beneath he diss of labor

Toll the vereran soldiery.

Ye who were mightiest in the battle

On they wond to field and in the plain.

Write a mountain and the plain.

Write a mountain and the plain.

Sought your boutes 'und pean and quiet, Grasping with your stream and quiet, Grasping with your stream and implements of housest labor.

Tolling to upbuild the lain.

DEVOTION OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Tolling to speud the land,

DEVOTION OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

My fellow citizens, the rank and file of the old regular army was made up of the same heroic mould as our volunteer army. It is a recorded fact in history that when treason swept over this country in 1861; when distinguished officers, who had been educated at the public excesse; who had taken the oarh to support the Constitution of the United States and defend this Government against all its enemies; when they proved recreant to trust and duty, and enlisted under the banner of the Confederacy, the rank and file of that old army stood steadfast to Federal authority, loyal to Federal Covernment, and no private solder followed his old commander into the ranks of the enemy, lappiause, None were false to conscience or to country. None turned their backs on the flag, lappiause, Probably the most splendid exhibition of devotion to country and to the Government of the flag was displayed by our prisoners of war. We had 175,000 solders taken prisoners during that war, and when death was stalking within the walls of their prisons; when starvation was almost overcoming their brave hearts; when mind was receding and reason was tottering, liberty was chered to those 175,000 men upon one condition—that they would swear allegiance to the Confederate Government and enlist in the cause of the Confederacy. What was the answer: Less than 2 per cent of them less than 3,500 out of 175,000 were willing to accept liberty upon such terms, although it was rescue from death and starvation and sickening sights and idoor. They preferred to suffer all and to bear all rather than prove false to the cause they had sworn to defend. (Applause.) DEVOTION OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS. COLOSSAL FIGURES OF OUR WAR.

Now, so far removed from the great war, we are prone to lorget its disasters and underestimate its sacrifices. Their magnitude is best appreciated when contrasted with the losses and sacrifices of other a mies in other times. There were slain in the late war, nearly 6,000 commanding officers and over 90,000 enlisted men, and 189,000 died of disease and from exposure, making a grand total of 289,000 men. In the war between the United States and from the War between the United States and Great Britain, excluding those captured at Yorktown and Saratoga, the whole number of men killed and wounded and captured of the combined British and American forces was less than 22,000. We have witnessed that loss in a single battle in a single day in the great war. From 1775 to 1861, including all the foreign wars in which we were enaged, and all of our domestic disturtances, evering a period of nearly twenty-four years, we lost but ten General officers, while in the four years and a half of the late war wo lost 125. Ma-sena, the French Marshal at Zurich in 1799, when he defeated the Hussian General at Korsakoff, lost but 8 per cent, of his forces, while bloody Shiloh yielded up more than 30 per cent. Bonaurte, in the famous tattle of Marengo, which was an awful disaster in the morning and a splendid victory in the evening, lost but 4,000 of his forces, while the heights of Gettysburg yielded up 28 per cent, of a loss to our forces. Wellington at Waterloo lost but 15 per cent, of his forces, and in the bloody Wilderness we lost 31 per cent, of a loss to our forces. Wellington at Waterloo lost but 15 per cent, of his forces, and in the bloody Wilderness we lost 31 per cent, of a loss to our forces. Wellington at Waterloo lost but 15 per cent, of his forces and in the bloody Wilderness we lost 31 per cent, of a force on the war feel alloss at Antietam—at Murfreesboro—was 29 per cent. Now, so far removed from the great war, we

ficial loss at Antietam—at Murfreesboro—was 29 per cent.

How they went ferth to die!

Pale, earnest thousands from busy mills, And sunbrewined thousands from the barvest hills, And sunbrewined thousands from the barvest hills, and storm towed from the barvest deets.

My fellow clitzens, we counted no cost when the war commenced. We not only knew little of the great sacrifices which were to come or the scope and seat of that great war, we only knew that the Union was throatened with overthrow. We only knew that the nation of our fathers was in danger by the hand of treason. And that alone made the liberty-loving people indifferent to cost and consequences, caring nothing but to smit the hand which would seize our priceless inheritance, and scorning all other considerations, that they might preserve to mankind the best Government in the world. It was then that the genius of self-government asserted litself, and the whole North was turned into a camp for muster and military instruction. The citizens voluntarily came together to join an army bound together in a common cause for a common nurpose—the preservation of the line. It was an awful experience for the for a common purpose—the preservation of the Union. It was an awful experience for the American man and boy, who knew nothing of American man and boy, who knew nothing of war in many instances, save as he had read it in history, and who in many cases had never so much as seen a company of armed men. Unused to hardships, unaccustomed to toil, undrilled in the tactics of war, with a mother's blessing and a father's affectionate farewell, they went forth with firm resolve to give up all even the last drop of their life's blood, that this nation should be saved.

WE FOUGHT FOR MORE THAN WE KNEW,
And, my fellow citizens, we not only knew littie of the scope and proportions of that great
war, or the dreadful sacrifice to be incurred,
but as little knew the great results which
were to foliow. We thought at the beginning
and we thought soon after the commencement of the war, that the Union to be saved
was the Union as it was. That was our understanding when we enlisted, that it was the
Constitution and the Union—the Constitution
as it was and the Union as it was—for which
we fought, little heeding the teaching of
history, that wars and revolutions cannot fix in advance the boundaries of
their influence or determine the scope of
their influence or determine the dedecates. Separation was no part of the original purpose,
Political alienation was no part of the original
plan. Disunion was neither thought of nor accepted, Why, in 1775, on the 5th day of July,
in Philadeichia, when the Continental Congress was in session declaring its purposes towar (creat Britain, what did it say? Alter declaring that it would raise armies, it closed that
declaration with this significant language:

Lest this declaration should disquiet the sunds of
some of our friends and fellow subrests is eiter parts of WE FOUGHT FOR MORE THAN WE KNEW, Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of some of our friends and fellow subjects in other parts of the empire, we assure them that we do not mean to disnove the union which has so long and happily subsisted between us.

Our fathers said in that same declaration, "We have not raised armies with ambitious designs to senarate from Great Britain and establish independent States."

designs to sevarate from Great Britain and establish indetendent Sintes."

The Declarated Purpose of THE WAR.

Those were the views of the fathers. Those wate the views entertained by the soliders and statesimen of colonial days. Why even the lecturation of independence, which has sounded the voice of liberry to all mankind, was a shock to some of the colonists. The cautious and conservative, while believing in its eternal truth, doubted its wasdom and its police, it was in advance of the thought of the great body of the people. Yet it stirred a feeling for independence and an aspiration for self-g vernment which made a republic which has now lived more than a century: and only a ew days at 0 you were permitted to celebrate the centennial inauguration of its first great President, (Appliance,) Out of all that came a republic that stands or human rights and human destiny, which today represents more than any other Government of the world the home and the future of mankind. [Appliance,]

Our own civil war produced results unlooked for on either side. The South engaged in it to destroy the 1 nion that it might perpetuate its recultion of slavery. It is apply accomplished neither one nor the other, (Appliance,) which was the surpose of the North? I'll give you its official purpose. On the 22d day of July itself. Congress passed a resolution declaring the desermination and the purpose of the American people. What was it? I duote its exact language.

To de end the Constitution of the United States and proserve the 1 nion." How? I again quote: "With all the rights"—statery and all—"of the slave State. That resolution passed the House with but two dissenting votes. It passed the Senate unanimously, You know that Mr. Lincoln was in the babit of saying he would save it without slavery, or he would save THE DECLARED PURPOSE OF THE WAR.

expeciation of the early volunteers. That was not the expeciation of the Cabinet or the President.

Man's purposes were overruled, but not from man came our issue. From Him who is the Sovereign of soul and life came our order of battle, that he might be God and that man might be free.

man came our issue. From Him who is the Sovereign so soul and life came our order of battle, that he might be God and that man might be free.

THE ENTILEMENTS OF THE WAR.

My friends and fellow citizens, the settlements of that war—and I speak for my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of that war must stand as the inversely of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of that war must stand as the inversely of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of that war must stand as the inversely of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of the war must stand as the inversely of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of the Grand Army of the Republic without reservation or voidance or evasion. (Applaused I freely in every part of the republic without reservation or voidance or evasion. (Applaused I from the work, I must be equality and justice in the law's administration everywhere, and allies naministered in every part of the republic to every citizen thereof. It must not be the mere cold formality of constitutions denactment. It must be a living birthright, which the poorest and the humbiest may enjoy, and which the richest and most powerful dare not deny. (Applause, Our black allies must neither be descrited nor forsaken, (Applause, And every right secured them by the Constitution must be assurely given to them as though God had put uron their faces the color of the Anglo-Naxon race. (Applause, They fought for the flag in the war, and that flag, with all it represents and stands for, must secure them every constitutional right in occasionate them every constitutional right in page 10 for the flag in the war, and that flag, with all it represents and stands for must secure them every constitutional right in page 10 for the flag in the war, and the flag, with all it represents and stands for must secure them every constitutional right in the conditional right and page 10 for the flag in the war, and the flag and the s

From the war's dread fery ordeal, No blitter hates we bring. No threat or wid fervenges, No crise! tamis to films. But we must not prove rathless. To the call and blood they shed; Our fees are all forelyen. But ne er forgot our dead.

O, boys, who fell at Shileh, At Richmond and Bull Rim. The work your brave bands dished Shall never he undone. Sleep sweetly, brough the ages, O dear and rathant dust. The men who guard your victories Stand faithful to their trust.

The new who quard your victories
Stand fattiful to their treat

Gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic, those were brave men whose graves we decorated to-day. No less brave were those whose chambers of repose are beneath the scarlet fields in distant States. We may say of all of them as was said of the Knights o. St. John in the Holy Wars: "In the lore front of every battle was seen their burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of every retreat was heard their voice of conscience and of courage." "It is not," said Mr. Lincoln, "what we say of them but what they did which will live. They have written their own histories, they have builded their own monuments."

No poor words of mine can entance the clory of their deeds, or add a cubit to their fame. Liberty owes them a debt which centuries of tribute and morntains of grantic adorned by the master hands of art can never renay. And so long as liberty lasts and the love of liberty has a pace in the hearts of men, they will be safe against the tooth of time, and the into of oblivion.

The graves of the graves of the dead.

THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD.

The nation is full of the graves of the dead.
You have but a small fraction of them here in New York, although you contributed one-tenth of all the dead, one-tenth of all the dead, one-tenth of all the gring, one tenth of all the prisoners, one tenth of all the sacrifices in that great conflict. You have but a small number here, the greater number sleep in distant States, thousands and tens of thousands of them of whom there is no record. We only know that fighting for freedom and union they fell, and that the place sands of them of whom there is no record, we only know that figating for freedom and union they fell, and that the place where they fell was their scrubbre. The Omniscient alone knows who they are, and from whence they came. They were dru sarrificial glants who elect the darkness as inder and beacened us where we are. But when their immortal names are called from their silent muster, when their names are sooken, the answer will come back as it was the custem for many years in one of the French regiments when the name of De laffour, d'Auvergne was called the answer came tack. The don't have field of horior. America has volunces of muster rolls containing just such a record.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Benuble, our civele is narrowing with the passing years. Every annual roll call discloses one and another not present, but accounted for. There is a muster roll over yonder as well as a muster roll here.

The majority of that vast army are fast joining their old commanders who have preceded thom on that other shore.

They are gone who scemed er great.

on that other shore.
They are gone who seemed so great.
Gone' but nothing can be reave them.
Of the cred limb are be reave them.
Felme berre, and we telleve them.
Edme binn for advanced to vare.
And that they wear a truer drawn.
Than any wear hith them can weave them.
Seeak no more of their remeal.
And in the vast catherial reave them.
God accept them. Unrist reresve them.

After Mr. McKinley had finished Miss Dora After Mr. McKinley had finished Miss Dorn Wiley sang "The Old Old Words," and was twice enthusiastically recalled, giving first "She Sang o' Home," and then "Annie Lauris," Then the glee clob got up again, the "Star-Spangler Hanner "was declaimed by Thomas W. Keene. "You Put No Flowers on My Fron's Grave was recited by Gertie Boswell in flaxed haired mite and Adonis Dixey fickled the assemblage with some imitations, that of Irvin; of course, among them. Miss C. M. Westover, sang "There is a Green Hill," and the whole house of people stood up and chorused "America."

AN ELEVATOR BOY'S CHANCE.

He Used the Keys that Hotel Guests Left

Frank McCafferty of 239 East Twentyfourth street the 21-year-old elevator boy at the Westminster Hotel was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of grand larceny. Mc-Cafferty used to be employed in the Geriach apartment house. He was discharged last apartment house. He was discharged het winter, along with Albert Fitzgerald, a hall boy, and a lot of other hall boys, whose playes were filled by colored employees. The discharges followed the discovery that a number of the tenants had been robbed of lewery.

A lew weeks ago I tizzerald, who hall obtained a situation in the Grand Central Hotel, was caucht robbing the guests, and was sent to Blackwell's Island. Shortly afterwar! the detectives discovered that he had pawned a lot of the lewerry missing from the terrach, and had afterward destroyed the pawn tickets. Detectives discovered that he had pawned a lot of the lewerry missing from the terrach, and had afterward destroyed the pawn tickets. Detectives flaves and first recovered this pronerty, and on Weineslay! Proprietor Gerlach went to the Island and saw Fitzgerald, who is a son of a fail keeper in Canada. He confessed that McCafferty and others were in a conspiracy to rob the guests of the Gerlach. McCafferty, he said, got the keys that guests left in the elevator when they went out and stole the lewelry while Fitzgerald remained on guard to prevent their being caught.

McCafferty was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesternay and remanded by Justice Patterson. Mr. Gerlach said last night that the arrest of some outsiders was likely to follow the investigation of the detectives.

CHICAGO, May 30, - This afternoon the memo-Chicago, May 30.—This afternoon the memorial monument exected by citizens in honor of the police, men who were killed by an Anarchan tomb in the flay market riot on May 4, feed, was mixed. The ceremonies consisted of a presentation address by Mr. 2 T. franc. (theirman of the '1)-san's temmittee, the error mony of mixed by Mr. 3 that is a summariant of the strict of the policemen who died from the effects of the application an address accepting the monument on helms for the city by Mayor' region and a his torical address by F. R. the died. The moniment consists of a pedestal aurmented by a bronge status of a picture of the city by Mayor's region and a his torical address by F. R. these to the month of a pedestal aurmented by a bronge status of a picture of the secure of the riot, and is over twenty test high.

Fast Trains to Washington.

THE TITANIA'S GREAT RACE.

SAILING AWAY FROM THE CLEYER

SHAMROCK IN A SPANKING BREEZE, Maif the Time Under Water, the Titania

Crowsed the Line 6 Minutes 7 4-5 Seconds Ahead, with a Broken Bowsprit, "Bully for Burgess! and bully for Haff!" That was the shout that went ringing across the finish line off Larchmont, on the southerly breeze, as the victorious sloop Titania dashed neross it yesterday under a cloud of canvas, and with a broken bowsprit, but with atwentyseven-mile record to her credit that may never

And the pretty Shamrock, the pride of Bay Bidge, was benten over six minutes in a race, the like of which, old yachtsmen said, has never been seen in these waters. It was a phenomenal contest in phenomenal weather. for, as if by magic, when the committee got ready to start the gachts, the fog and northeast wind that brought it, vanished, and in half an hour a spanking breeze from the south'ard, made to order, came galloping over the Long Island hills to Larchmont just in time. And how it blew and whistled and piped through their rigging, and tore the Sound up into little white caps till everything under canvas except the yachts was glad enough to reef down snug.

The yachts were measured and sails hoisted

before noon. Both were in fine condition for the race, which nobody at 11 o'clock for a moment thought would be salled. It didn't take them long to get ready, though, and when Messes, Grencon, Sarony and Munroe said "We'll start you in half an hour," crews were aboard and both beats we'e away in a jiffy.

The Shamrock's fee rail was awash as she heeded to the breeze when the starting gun was fired from the judges' Steamer, Fred B. Pakeh. Ten minutes was allowed to cross the line. At 1.27; the Titania came romining down for the imaginary line—drawn between two stakeboats off Flaxler's Point—with her sheets lifted and boom to nort. Up under her weather rail, with the main sheet in hand, stood her amateur crew and the Iselin boys, and as "Hank" Half infied her sharp around the western stakeboat the great mainsail was trimmed down for the first mark, a stakeboat in Hempstead harbor. S. S. E., and three miles away. Commodore G. C. W. Lowey, James Winslow, Ed Willard, H. C. Wintrigsham, and a dozen other yachtsmen trimmed down the Shamrock's main sheet as her owner. J. Rogers Maxwell, infied her across the line sixty-nine seconds inter.

The breeze drove the sloops till half their weather bidges were shining in the sunlight. Both got knock-down-before the mark was reached, but not a stirch of duck would either skipper take in. They fetched about a quarter of a mile to leeward of the stakeboat, and a short leg on the nort tark brought it abeam. The Titania unfed a cound if first at 1.52:30, with the Shamrock 3 minute- and 15 seconds behind her. It was blowing harder, and as she kept away she got a knock-down that sent her main boom in the water, and her decks were all awash for a moment.

The Titania unfed a cound if first at 1.52:30, with the Shamrock and with her big jib topsail set she was a green to standard at the second stakeboat off Stamford harbor, and they did twell—the Titania at 2.43:15 and the Shamrock at 2.49:15. Then began the most exciting that the stamers found the Blamrock at 2.49:15. Then began the most exciting the standard and the shamrock at 2.49:15. Then began the most exciting the st ment thought would be sailed. It didn't take them long to get ready, though, and when

the loads.

It was a gybe to starboard at the second stakeboat off Stamford harbor, and they did it well—the Titania at 2:45:15 and the Shamrock at 2:49:15. Then began the most exciting part of the race as the boats hauled close on the wind on the nort tack. Good nerve and a very skillul hand on the wheel were an absolute necessity in such a breeze with a mighty spread of canvas aloft. Such a hand controlled the Titania's wheel when the lee side of her great vellow deck, time and time again, went down so deep into the leaming seas rolling back from her bow that men held their breath until she recovered, fearing she would capsize. We er losing her way except when a spiteful flaw would strike her almost aback, and straining all the street way to windward the Titania taking flew back to the Hempstead mark. Mile after mile she covered amid a smether of foam, her see rail never not of the water, while the delighted is rectators on the steam fleet under her less in watched every move with increasing interest.

The Stammork was being dropped gradually.

deighted a cetators on the steam fleet under her lee is an watched every move with increasing interest.

The Shannrock was being dropped gradually. She took her towail is before Stanford mark was removed and never set it again til she rounded the Hemystend stakeboat and kept away for the fluish, nearly eight minutes behind the Titania. Just before rounding the last mark the Titania's bowsprit end snapped off, while she got a terrible knock-down. Something had to go and it was about a foot of the howsprit. The topmast held on bravely and she came across the finish line a handsome winner, with only this damage.

This summary shows the exact gains of the

This summary show Titania at every point:	s the exact	gains of th
To Hempstead	Titania, H. H. S. 0.24-51% 0.32-15 1-16-07	Shamros B. N. S. O(2015d) O(53 O) 1 2 + 43 O 16 31
	2149-55%	47-501-9-1

This shows that the Shamrock was fairly beaten on every point of sailing. To Hempstead mark, 2 minutes 5 seconds; from thence to Stamford, 45% seconds; back to Hempstead arath, 3 min. 50% sees, and from there to the finish, 10% seconds. Here is the official summary of the race:

**RATER RATES FRIES, \$750 COURSE, 27 NIES.

| Name | Leigth | Guest | Elused | Corrected | Name | Fi In | Guest | Time | Time | Time | Samuel | Time | Samrocz... 72 104 J. R Baswin... 250.235; 2.26.245;
Thus the Titania beats the Shamrock by 6 minutes 7's seconds.
Among the steam yachts that followed the racing sloops over the course were Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, E. C. Benedict's Oneida. Mr. Jennings's Ungnowa, Mr. Worthigton's Cosette, the Empress, Nearra, Narwhai, and Whisser; the schooners Whim and Crusader, the sloops Banshee and Vandal, and the cutters Meduca and Banshee.
The club guests on the judges' boat included Commodore T. B. Asten, Commodore Latimer of the Carolina Lacht Club, W. Lleyd Jeffries of the Leverty Yacht Club, Augustin Munroe, Eugene Bushe, Oliver Adams, John Cornell, Everett Rushmore, W. G. Scott, and Frank Scott of the Larchmont Club.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

The South Carolina Girl Who Married Two Men Within a Week.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30 .- Miss Florence Little, the 18-year-old girl who created a sensation in York county last year by marrying two men within a week, has just been arrested in Chariotte, on the charge of bigamy. The warrant for her arrest was sworn out by J. S. Mints, father of August Mints, who was the first to marry Miss Little. The young lady while taking a drive with August Mintz, a youth 18 years of age, was persuaded to marry him. They had been secretly engaged for some time. The couple stopned at the house of a preacher and he married them in the bugry by the light of the rising moon. They agreed to keep the marriage secret and not to live together until Mintz was able to support a wife.

Mrs. Mintz was driven to the house of her that doer, and next morning left for Charlotte, where she was three days later married to Dr. Atkinsen of Chester. Young Mintz then exposed her and claimed her as his wife. She denied the marriage. Dr. Atkinsen would not live with his bride until he was certain of her innocence. He investigated, and declared that Mitz standered her. A week later Dr. Atkinsen took her to his home, and they lived together for six weeks, when she told him that she was not his legal wife. He then sent her to her parents. Mintz would not have her second hand, and as this State grants no divorces under any circumstances, they are doomed to be married and live above.

The trial of this case will make a stir, as all the parties belong to good lamdies. It is not known what is the object of this prosecution by her father-in-law. Good lawyers have been employed to prosecute. The penitentiary is the only nunishment, the is now 19 and a beautiful woman. while taking a drive with August Mintz, a Suffocated in Madison Avenue.

The Standard Gas Light Company is taying new pipes in West Forty-second street. At 5 '. P. M. yesterday two workmen in a trench, four feet deep, at Madison avenue broke an old ride at the joint. Escaping gas overcame them. They were lifted out, and efforts were them. They were lifted out, and efforts were begun to resuscitate them. A physician, who was passing, lent his aid. Bernard Clarkin, 18 years old, of 1.895 Third avenue, revived and was sent home. The other man died before the arrival of an ambulance. Nobody there could tell his name. His body was sent to the Morene.

The great Field Marshal of the Austrian army, when de trated or the then young Nameson and "The long does not understand the first rules of military warfars. The combination think the New York Bank Note Company equally mersperienced when they will not combine the prices."

A GREAT STORM OUT WEST,

Much Damage Bone by n Tornado and a Deluge of Rain.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 30. Capt. Milton Brown was the only person killed outright in the Clements ternado. His wife however, is not expected to live, having had her lest terribly mangled and almost torn from her body. Their son Edward had his leg and shoulder broken. Miss Sarah Brown has an ankle broken and is internally injured, and a baby is also badly hurt. The storm was about 100 feet in width and travelled almost around Clements, following the course of the Cottonwood River in a southeasterly direction, and more than a dozen farms are denuded of their buildings, and orehards and crops are destroyed.

Kansas City, May 30.—The storm of Tues-day and Tuesday night was general over Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and delayed nearly all trains coming into Kansas City. Nearly all the telegraph poles along the Southern Kansas Railroad were blown down, and south of Iola, Kan., there were many overflows. The trains on the Wabash were over seven hours late. The delay was caused by a wrecked freight train four miles east of Moher-

flows. The trains on the Wabash were over seven hours late. The delay was caused by a wrecked freight train four miles cast of Moterly. The constant rains softened the bed at that point. The Chicago trains of the Santa Fe were delaxed over an hour by a inndside at Couriney. At this point the rain had washed away a large portion of the cut, making a shelving ledge, overlaying the tracks. This gave way, piling trees, stones, and dirt on the track. The Chicago and Alton tracks in western Illinois were inundated, and at flater a heavy landside occurred covering the track for hundreds of yards.

Martisantac, W. Va. May 20.—A tornado struck the country about five miles east of this city this afternoon, and after demoishing a vast amount of proverty, bassed down the Potomae litver, uproofing frees, overturing Small vessels, and maxing have generally with small buildings near the banks of the river. The storm traveiled over ten miles, and then passed out to sea. Very lew trees were left standing along the water front. These that escaped were livisted out of share. In house of Martin Borsen, which shood directly in the tornado's path, was litted from its loindations. Two women who were in the little frame kitchen were hurled twenty feet and seriously injured. A barn in which George Vogel and J. Powell had taken refuge was blown down, and the two men killed. The damage to the crops was great.

Chenovaan, Mich., May 20.—It frees hard here Tuesday night, tee forming an eighth of an inch thick. Early vegetables and tender plants were killed and fruit trees badly ninged by the frost.

Mixneo, Mo., May 30.—The rainfall of Tuesday, Tuesday night, and vesterday was 4.0 inches larger than ever before reported in this section. The rain was a companied by heavy winds. Much damage was done to the wheatern, which was just beginning to turn.

BURLINOTON, lowel hand the parting by heavy winds, and for a time putting a complete ston to farm work at the very time when corn is in great need or cultivation. The storm caused thousands of d

COLLISIONS HID IN THE FOG. The Steamship Iolani Grounded, Leaking-

The Pulmus Hits the Alvo.

There was thick fog in the lower bay yesterday from daybreak until nearly 11 A. M. and it extended far enough fato the upper lay to delay the ferryboats to Staten Island and Buy Ridge. In the lower buy several steam-ships were lying at anchor meet of the morning waiting for it to clear off before putting to sea, and one or more of them had lain there all night. Among them were the Hammonia of the Hamburg line, the State of Georgia, the Amsterdam, and a number of tramp. When it became sufficiently clear for tugs to get a'out it was found that two collisions had One collision was between the Johnni, a Brit-

ish-built steamer, bound for Trinicad, Capt. Russell of the Iolani said yesterday that Sec-Cooper were on deck at 8:50 A. M., as they lay at anchor in the Swash channel, with log whistles blowing, and they saw the Stelvio approaching them a quarter of a mile away on their; ort side. The latter didn't seem to low up n bit, and the result, when the crash came. up a bit, and the result, when the crash came, was that the local's plates were store in shaft the bringe, on the port side, in two places, making a hole about a foot square, two feet above the water line. In a very tew minutes there was four feet of water in her hold. The Stelvio anchor stock was frozen of, and three of her plates were store in on the bort bow. Capt. Cormack offered assistance to the folian, but it was declined, and the Stelvio came up and anchored off Bedlow's island. The folian's pumps get to work, and note tanging was stuffed into the caps in ter side. The tas India can her surround in shallow water, and atterward, with the help of other times, got her into Merritt's wrecking slip, near Quarantine. The Stelvio has a cargo of fruit for firzed. Featmann & Co. The yease is consigned to Simpson, Spence & Young. The Quebec Steamship Company are the agents of the lolan.

The Atlas line steamship Alvo, from Haytian The Atlas line steamship Alvo, from Haytian

The Atlas line steamship Alvo, from Haytian ports and Jamaica, with a cargo of becauses lay off Quarantine over Wednesday night and at 7% o'clock yester by morning weighted anchor to come up. The steamship Painnabound out, loomed up on her starboard how The Alvo had not got sea way yet, and would not mind her rudder. The Painna stock her nose into the starboard ratio of the Alvo, near the stern, smashing in about fifteen feet of iron-plated bulwarks. The Painnas, apparently uniquired won her way.

The Red Star steamship Penniand, Capt. C. H. Grant, from Antwere, green field in the mid The field Star steamship Penniand, Capt. C. H. Grant, from Antwere, greended in the mind in the Swash Channel, near the bomer Sheals, at 10.45 o'clock on 'wednesday night. She was hauled off unmoured at 8 o'clock yeare day morning by the tuzs Hudson and J. F., rawford, and proceeded to her pier in Jersey city, where her cabin passengers were landed. The Penniand was proceeding slowly on account of the tog when she struck. Most of the mesengers were asleep and were not awakened by the slight shock.

Oblinary. A. S. Burdick died at his home in Saratega on Wednesday, aged 68 years. He was a monther of the bar, and prominent in all movements of local interest. The Rev. C. F. Eurdick. Presiding Editor of the Gray The Rev. C. F. Eurdick. Presiding Elifer of the Gray Conference, and R. D. Burdick. A dry goods merchant in Hartford, Come, are his brothers. He leaves a widow a daughter, and two acre, the Rev. F. H. Durdick of Washington, and transfer. Hardfork. Secretary of the Phenix Fre Lesiteshoe Company of Hartford.

Square White died at his home in Moreau, Saratioga county on Wednesday, acrel or years. Mr. White was an active and eadling Democrat, having many times represented in town as suspection and being for inputy years a need of member of the County Committee of his party. He was a fariner.

Hathern Burl, one of the leading citizens of Mount Murra. S. I. died sendency on Wednesday might lie had been Ios master, President of the Vallage, onlet visor, and President of the Moard of Trade He was years of acre.

Ward Gregory, Postmanter of Thaca, died yesterday

years of age.

Ward Gregory, Postmanter of thaca, died yesterday
after many mouths of paintui libres resulting from
Bright's thesase, complicated by heart difficulty. He
was by years old. For sixteen bears in the been editor
and proprieter of the littacs hemoriat. For many years
he was chairman of the littacs hemoriat, from the years
and the most active werter of the party in the county.

He was a library, and was a lifeting littmante friend of
Edgar E. Agrar. Mr. Gregory editored the personnel
friendship of siny, Cleveland, and was made l'astimater
for conspicuously vigorous efforts in the Presidential
campaign of 1886. A willow and two daughters survive
litte.

The Rey Henry W. Foote, pastor of Kings Charel.

him

The Rev Henry W Foote, pastor of King's Chapel
Boston, died vesterday morning after a long siness life
was 5 years old. His wife was a sister of Fresiden:
Einot of Harvard tollege, and Arthur Foote, the well
known composer, is one of his sons.

Ferryboat Hits a Load of Coal.

The ferryboat Long Island City, on her way from College Point to Thirty fourth street, this city, at

HELD UP A TRAINFULL

A Solitary Robber Empties the Pocket books of the Pussengers,

ELLIS JUNCTION, Wis., May 30,-- A train robbery occurred on the Milwaukee and Northwestern Bailroad at Beaver last night. The train had just pulled out of Beaver. A man walked through the rear coach to the rear door. There he asked the brakeman, "What is the name of the station you have just left?" "Beaver," was the reply,

"Well," said the stranger, drawing a revolver. "I guess I'll trouble you to shell out what

spare change you have in your pocket." The brakeman complied, and then the man appealed to each passenger in a similar manner. As he relieved each passenger he made him walk ahead, and kept up this programme until he had visited every coach in the train, Having secured something from every one, he backed his way out, still holding his revolver before him, and leaped from the train in the dark just as the train was pulling into this sta

F. C. Allen, a travelling man for Marinette, was the greatest loser. He was relieved of \$175 and a gold watch.

SMASH AT MANHATTAN CROSSING.

Empty Manhattan Beach Care Hit a Rapid

A Long Island Rapid Transit train filled with G. A. R. excursionists was run into at the Manhattan crossing yesterday afternoon by a line of ten empty passenger cars of the Manhattan Beach division, which were being switched down Vesta street from Fulton avenue across Atlantic avenue, to be made up into a train for Hunter's Point. The Rapid Transit train was composed of five cars, and was under the charge of Conductor Thomas Reichelderfer and Engineer Fredwell Brown The train was bound for Woodhaven, and was slowly crossing Vesta street when Engineer

slowly crossing Vesta street when Engineer Brown saw the empty cars on his left drouping down the grade without the engine. They were coming for his train at right angles. The traited for his train at right angles. The traited have some of little service. Brown stopped the engine of the Rapid Transit train just as it cleared the cross tracks. The real car of the empty line of coaches struck the tender and the lore part of the forward car of the Rapid Transit train with sufficient violence to throw them from the track. The coupling between the tender and the car was not broken.

The Rapid Transit train carried chiefly white and colored Grand Army veterans, who were on their way to Evergreens Cemeter. There was confusion among the passengers and in the crowd on the streets, and the extra police force put in to take care of the unusual number of visitors had all they could do to keep the tracks clear. Edward Bool, 20 years old, of 97 Eckford streer, Williamsburgh, jumped from the train and was severely bruised about the hip. No one clear was injured. The collision occurred at 2:30 celeck, and it was nearly 6 celeck before regular traffic could be resumed. Great inconvenience was caused by the delay, and all trains were crowded as soon as made up.

ME. PARTRIDGE SURRENDERS. He Heard of Frank Rafferty's Beath While

in Elmira and at Once Came Back. Charles R. Partridge, the senior member

of the lumber firm of H. M. Partridge & Co., who fractured the skull of Frank Rafferty by a blow with a vard stick, left New Yerk on Wednesday afternoon before Rafferty died at the New York Hospital. Mr. Partridge had been released on \$10,000 bail.

Mr. Partridge, after giving \$10,000 ball to answer to the charge of assault, left for Elmira, where his wife is iii. Yesterday morning Ward De actives Carey and Legan went to the Oriental Botel, where Mr. Partridge has rooms, to rearrest him on the charge of homicide, but he had not returned. At 7 o'clock last night Mr. Partridge entered the West Twentieth street soile station and gave himself into custody. He had been followed from the station by Capt. Grant and Detective Locan. Mr. Partridge said that the biow was in self-defence, and he left sure that he would be discharged. He saent the right in the station house, and this morning he will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Poice Court.

The yard stick, with which Rafferty's skull was fractured, is of lance wood and about a quarter of an inch thick. There are traces of blood on the ovar wooden handle.

Coroner Hanley held an autopsy on the body of laiderty yesterday afternoon, and found that death was due to a fracture of the skull. swer to the charge of assault, left for Elmira.

SAWED SIX OF THE BARS.

The body was removed last night by Rafferty

Three Prisoners in the Richmond County datt Plan an Escape.

Sheriff Ellsworth of Richmond county yes terday discovered a plot which had been arranged by some of the prisoners to break jail. The jail is an old-fashioned stone structure Among the prisoners it contains are Daniel Spellman and Charles Barrett, who are await-

Spellman and Charles Barrett, who are awaiting trial for picking pockets on the Staten Island Herryboats, and Michael Starke, who is accused of burglary.

As Sheriff Elisworth was making the rounds of the ceils at 5 P. M., ye-terday he found that six fron bars of a window at the rear of the jail had been partly sawed through. Investigation showed that Spellman, Barrett, and Starke had sawed the bars, and had planned to eccape at midnight hat night. It is not known whether any more pri-oners were in the plot or not. The Sheriff and his deputies found the saws which had been used on the bars. They were made out of ordinary table knives, and were hidden in an accuracy of the stone wall in a dark corner of the jail.

Five Men Killed and Seven Others Injured in a Falling Building.

DANVILLE, Va., May 30 .- A terrible accident occurred here to-day. J. G. Penn was building a large brick tobacco factory on Bridge street, nearly 200 feet long and six stories high The walls had been completed, and carpenters were at work upon it. The wind was blowing hard to day, and about 2 P. M. the entire building came down with a crash. Robert Pruitt, William Young, 6, P., Jones, Euck Hooper, and D. N. Collie were killed. Henry Oakes will die, and six others were badly injured. Several men were buried in the roins, and a considerable time clapsed before they were extricated.

Was He Pushed Off the Bank !

Frank Smith, 13 years old, of 109th street, near Ten h arenne, was committed without bail in the Har om Court resterday to await the result of injuries inflicted upon Albert Robinson, Tyears old, Robinson, inflicted upon Albert Robinson. Tyears old. Robinson is in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital suffering from a fractured soult raused by a fail from an embankment in west with street. The fracture is over the left eya, and the streets were obliged to remove puttions of the postered bone time, a spot as much super is efticate in the This opening will be a source of perpetual damer; of the toy fine recovers, as the only protein of the brain will be the scale.

Albert was that Franc came behind him and shoved mim of the bank. Frank was it flat Albert was running to escape from a vicious horse, and fell down the bank.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 80,-The Tradesman is in receipt of letters from producers and brokers who control five s.s. ha of the entire pig iron production

Reception to Utah's New Governor.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 30 .- A reception was tendered this evening to Gov. Thomas and Chief Justice Zane in the Walker House pariors. It was a brilliant after. All the officials of the fort in full-dress uniform were present. Judge Zane takes the oath on Tuesday next, when the Republicans one Judge, while the Democrata will have tures.

Hail Storm in Virginia. NORFOLE, Va., May 30.—On Monday night a severe hall storm passed down the south side of Albe marie Sound doing great damage to crops in the vicinity of Markey's Ferry. Cotton is totally destroyed on several large farms

The President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President and rivate Secretary Halford returned to Washington from New York about 10 this evening on the limited Nicesa.

Mrs. Sheridan Much Better. Washington, May 30.—Mrs. Sheridan's con-dition is much better to night, and it is thought that she will be up again in a few days.

HINTS OF COMING TROUBLE.

A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER TALKS OF WAR IN BEHRING BEA.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

He Says Canadian Scalers will be Pra-tected by Cannon-Bellef that he was Drunk if Not Prophetic-Washington Comments-A Denial from London,

VICTORIA, B. C., May 80,-Startling revelations concerning the tenor and extent of the orders issued by the Admiralty authorities to Admiral Heneage, commanding the Pacific squadron, and under which the British menof-war Swiftsure. Icarus, and Amphion, now at Esquimalt, will proceed to Behring Sea early in June, were made yesterday by an officer in high rank attached to the flagship. He and a number of other naval officers attended a luncheon given by local clubmen, and before the affair came to a close all were very much under the influence of champagne.

At the height of the festivities, the officer, in responding to the toast of the navy, said in substance that there would be some fighting soon in Behring Sea if the American authorities attempted to prevent Canadian sealers from hunting there. No attention would be paid to the President's proclamation, he said. and the Admiral would not only dispute the claim of the Americans to exclusive sovereignty in the disputed waters, but if American cruisers should take into custody Canadian sealers caught fishing therein, the British menof-war would take steps to recapture them.

He said further that the Admiral commanding the North American squadron had sent the British cruiser Buzzard from Bermuda to New York, and while there orders were received from the Admiralty to send two war ships from the North American station to reenforce those now under orders to proceed to Behring Sea. If the statements made by the officer are true it would seem that Great Britain means to resort to force rather than wait for a diplomatic solution of the seal-fishing difficulty. Late yesterday the Admiral heard of the statements made by the officer and at once ordered him under arrest. Strong efforts were made to keep the matter secret, but it leaked out and caused great excitement. He has communicated to the Admiralty authorities by cable.

OTTAWA, May 30 .- The Department of Marine and Fisheries is yet without any official information as to the despatch of war ships to Behring Sea by either England or the United States. No significance is attached by the head officials to the despatch of these steamers. At any rate, that is how they express themselves,

Washington, May 30.- The warlike despatches from British Columbia with regard to expected trouble between the United States and Great Britain over the Behring Sea seal fisheries are generally discredited by officers of the Navy Department. It is pointed out that no officer of rank sufficiently high to make him acquainted with the English Government's purposes would, under any circumstances, be so foolish as to talk in the manner mentioned in the despatch from Victoria. A naval officer, in speaking on the subject, said that if such a talk did occur the speaker was some subaltern who had drunk too much beer and lost his head, and had by high talk given his auditors to believe something startling was going to take place, and that he knew all about it. The United States had no reason to apprehend any

United States had no reasen to apprehend any difficulty. Great Britain assuredly would not commit any overt act of violence in case her sealers were arrested without warning this Government of its intentions.

A warning that Great Britain would by force dispute the sovereignty of Behring Sea had never been commitalized to the United States, and this alone showed the improbability of the story. It might be that the three vessels named were going to Behring Sea, though that was by no means certain. Their duties there, however, would probably consist in nothing more than keeping a watch on the situation to prevent British eltizens from being wantonly ill-used, and giving the sealers good advice. If our vessels attempted anything that was unwarraned, it might be that the British officers would feel called upon to interfers. The United States sent vessels to the Newfoundland isheries each year to look after American interests, and the British vessels probably had a similar mission in Alaskan waters, presuming that they would got here.

The United States naval force at present available in Behring Sea consists of the Bear, the Thetis, and a revenue cutter. These vessels are of no use for actual warfare and are simply collection of the sea.

available in Behring Sea consists of the Bear, the Thetis, and a revenue cutter. These vessels are of no use for actual warfure and are slimply policemen of the sea. The Adams and the Iroquois are at Mare I-land and could be sent to sea at short notice if circumstances demanded it. The Charleston is also at San Francisco, but it will be some time before she will be ready to go into commission, the has demonstrated, it is said, that she is an excellent boat, but has not yet fulfilled the contract requirements, and some changes are necessary in her machinery before she can come up to the conditions of the contract. Even if these requirements were waived under stress of an emergency it would take some time to fit the Charleston out for service. As has been already said, however, naval officers do not think the situation at all alarming or even throatening. The Behring Sea theleries, they are confident will not precipitate a conflict between the United States and Great Britain.

Lonyon, May 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, denied the report from Mictoria, B. C., that three mentories in the Pacific had been ordered to proceed to Behring Sea in June to protect British sailing vessels from interference by American mon-of-war.

A Tramp Killed by Train Hands, MEMPHIS, May 30 .- An unknown tramp who

was set upon and bes en by two neuro brakemen and shot by the conductor, for Ham. The budy was then thrown on the track near lisks. Miss, and was not the covered until I had been run ever by the entition of passenger run in Minday morning. The brakemen ham have the conductor ham has skipped out.

Counterfelt Gold Pieces.

WATERLOO, In., May 30.-For some time counterfelt \$5 gold pieces have been in circulation in this State. The pieces were of the coinage of 1894, and they were perfect, except, that they were light weight. Yesterday a man was cought pissing one, and was arrested at La Fortz, lows. On their greated \$222 in spurious gold coin was found on his preson.

Rain fell yesterday in every State east of the Mississippi kiver. The storm centre was over Ohio, moving slowly northeastward, with high winds all along the coast from New Jersey to Maine. In this city light rainfell in the morning and afternoon, and the day was generally threatening and warm. There was a stiff easterly breeze, which reached 1st notice an bour during the afterneon. It was warmer in all parts of the courtry; in the Northwest the temperature had risen 200, at registered nearly 70°. This rise was caused by another

storm moving down from Manitoba.

To-day will be generally fair varied by light rain; stationary temperature. Saturday will be cooler and The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, in Tun Sen

building, recorded the temperature as follows: S.A. M., 53°; G.A. M., 56°; R.A. M., 60°; 12 M., 71°; S.30 P. M., 74°; F. M., 72°; S.P. M., 68°; 12 Midnight, 66°. Average. 65°. Average on May 30, 1888, 7354°.

INDICATIONS FOR TWENTY FOUR BOURA.
For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta Rhode Island, Connecticut, threatening weather and rain warmer southerly winds, followed Friday night

by much colder westerly winds.
For eastern New Fork, eastern Fenneyteania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain; southerly, shifting to westerly winds senere local sforms; much colder Friday night.
For the District of Columbia Maryland, and Virginia.

rain, followed during the day by clearing weather, de cidedly cooler: winds shifting to westerly.
For western New York and western F Pennsylvania. rain; severe local storms; colder; northwesterly winds.

More than 10,000 visitors took advantage of the free spening of the Museum of Natural litetory yesterday. spening or the Sussain of Sectors interry schemas, Memorial services of District No. S. I. O. O. F. will be held in the Serean Sattist Church, Sedford and Downing stream, and Memorial Sedford and Downing stream, and Sedford and Country Senator Kerman to checks for small amounts, was remanded at the Tombs resterder.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the basement of the Rev. Lee Kornin's house Mr West Two fin street did gots; damage before it was extinguished. Mr. Ko hig is the pastor of an Faul's serman Latheran Church. His loss is covered by insurance.

A Third avenue clevated train bound for the City Hall broke down at the Eighty-minth street station at a cook last night. The passengers got off and the train was harded to linety eighth street and put on a side track. There was about twenty-five minutes' delay.